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stoutly denies his having been present before, and seems to remember nothing of it. By dint of repeated and insistent declaration that he was present she at last remembers; then remembers what he did; and with great hesitation and blushing gives an account of what happened. This experiment shows that this negative hallucination is purely psychic, the impression being received and registered. It shows, too, that this apparent amnesia can in some cases at least be overcome and the latent, ignored impression forced into consciousness. Furthermore, it brings to light a condition of medico-legal interest: for here, in an apparently normal waking condition, a patient may be insensible to a suggested maltreatment.

*Sur l'explication fournie par M. le Dr. Bernheim des hallucinations négatives suggérées.* J. DELBŒUF. *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, Jan. 1889.

The explanation of Prof. Delbœuf differs from that of Bernheim in the greater prominence that it gives to the co-operation of the subject. He holds, and fortifies his position by citing experiments that the subject behaves exactly as a waking person might that had determined to play the part to the letter. The case given by Bernheim shows nothing that might not have been done by such a person. "The subject lends himself to what is required of him with passivity, but with intelligence."

*Recherches sur l'anesthésie hystérique.* A. BINET. *Comptes Rendus*, CVII, p. 1008, Dec. 17, 1888, and *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, Jan. 1889.

While skepticism is natural as to the total exclusion of suggestion which Dr. Binet alleges, his experiments are interesting from the likeness of his results to those of experiments on negative hallucination. The negatively hallucinated have been shown to see, hear, smell, etc.; it appears that these hemi-anesthetics really feel. The subjects were twelve hysterics in different Paris hospitals. The following are among the findings reported. Stimulation of an anesthetic area, which the subject was not allowed to see, produced no tactile or muscular sensation, but, instead, a visual image of the area. This could be projected on a screen, and lasted while the stimulation lasted. A prick was seen as a dot; figures drawn with the compass-point appeared in color; gentle constrictions of the wrist or finger called up the image of the part; passive movements were perceived as movements of the image, and could be counted. When two compass-points were applied, one or two dots were seen according to the separation of the points. Measured thus, the discriminative sensibility was found to be about normal. The separation of the points was correctly estimated by some patients if it did not exceed 2-3 cm., but larger distances were underestimated. The shade, light or dark, of the images varied with the subject; the color also changed as sensitive areas were approached. The images behaved in several particulars like after-images. Their details were clearly seen, but sometimes the image did not represent the part; for example, a passively moved finger might be seen as a baton or column. Familiar objects placed in the hand could be recognized as images on the screen. The patients are said not to have suspected the origin of the images, nor to have lost faith in their own anesthesia.

*Auto-suggestione in sogno.* LOMBROSO. *Archivo di Psichiatria*, Vol. IX, fasc. 4, p. 418.

In this brief note Lombroso gives the following case in confirmation of the likeness of normal sleep and hypnosis. He had frequently treated a certain neuropathic subject for severe neuralgia; the relief, however, not outlasting forty-eight hours. On one occasion, after suggestion against a painful toothache, the relapse fell in the night. The patient had, however, no sooner fallen asleep than he dreamed of seeing Lombroso, and of having suggestion made to him as usual. The pain ceased, and the relief persisted, like that secured in hypnosis, into the waking state.

*Reaction-time in the Hypnotic Trance.* WILLIAM JAMES. *Proc. Amer. Soc. for Psychical Research*, Vol. I, No. 3, Dec. 1887.

These experiments serve to show rather the variety of conditions that may exist in the hypnotic trance than to establish any law of the effect of hypnotism upon reaction-times. Two of the three subjects reacted more slowly in the trance than before it; one reacted in two series a little quicker, and in one a good deal slower. In three series, one on each subject, taken five or six minutes after waking, two showed a quickening even over the reactions taken before the trance; the other showed the same, but, unfortunately for generalization, relapsed into trance again before the set was complete. The average error appeared larger in the trance than in the waking state.

*Bibliographie des Modernen Hypnotismus.* MAX DESSOIR. Berlin: Carl Duncker's Verlag, 1888. 94 pp. 8vo.

This is a valuable and satisfactory bibliography of the whole subject of hypnotism. The books are entered in the bibliography with their full titles, and the articles have volumes and pages indicated. The division of the materials classified is as follows: I. General, 191 titles; II. Medical, 199; III. Magnetism and Hypnotism, 36; IV. Physiological, 62; V. Psychological and Pedagogical, 85; VI. Jurisprudence, 43; VII. Action at a Distance, 81; VIII. Modern Mesmerism, 58; IX. Various Topics, 46. The last including Preconditions of Hypnotism, Single Cases, Ecstasy, Hypnotization of Animals, Historical works, Theory of Hypnotism, and Hypnotism and Religion.

The statistical tables at the end show: 801 writings, 481 authors, 207 periodicals containing articles.

Of the writings (excluding translations) there are, in French, 473; in English, 102; in Italian, 88; in German, 69; in Danish, 22; in Spanish, 16; in Russian, 12, and from one to six in various other European languages. The growth of interest in the subject is exhibited in the following data: In 1880, 14 writings appeared; in 1881, 39; in 1882, 39; in 1883, 40; in 1884, 78; in 1885, 71; in 1886, 131; in 1887, 205; in 1888 (from January to April), 71. The work is concluded with a full index of authors. In co-operation with Dr. Bérillon, the bibliographical work is to be continued in the *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*. Portions have already appeared in the October, November, and January numbers.

D. J. HILL.